| 1853 | 1854 | 1853 | 1854 | 1853 | 1854 | 1853 | 1854 | 1854 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 | 1855 |

Mexican boundary survey. 200,000 00

\$5,695,328 04 \$4,921,025 71

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the aggregate for the next year is less by \$774,302 33 than that for the present. It is preper to remark, however, that the estimates for the land and Indian service are incomplete, for want of precise information at the time they were prepared, of the amounts which will be required for those objects in California, Oregon, and other remote parts of the country.

The variations in regard to the department proper and judicial expenses are too small to require detailed explanations.

Large balances of the appropriations for pensions will remain unexpended at the close of tha present fiscal year. The amount estimated for that service during the next year is, therefore, less by \$580,193 34 than for the present. The estimate for public buildings exceeds that of the present year \$689,185 29. This is caused by the introduction of an item of \$690,000 for the extension of the capitol, for which object no estimate was made for the present year. The residue of the excess is for other new objects in the city of Washington, which will be fully explained in the report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

The expenses of the penitentiary have been again re-

introduction of an item of \$608,000 for the extension of the capitol, for which object no estimate was made for the present year. The residue of the excess is for other new objects in the eity of Washington, which will be fully explained in the report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

The expenses of the penitentiary have been again reduced, under the judicious management of the present inspectors and warden.

The estimate for agricultural statistics has been increased \$2.20. This consists of two Items, vix:—For salary of a libratian \$1.200, and for the purchase of additional books \$1.00. No estimates have been submitted for the cenesa, or Mexican boundary survey, because the sums which may be required will depend upon the action of Congress on the recommendations contained in other parts of this report.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office exhibits much diligence and activity in that branch of the public service, and contains important recommendations suggested by experience, to all of which I invite your attention.

The northern boundary of the State of Iowa has been run and marked with unprecedented dispetch; and a full report of the survey will be submitted at an early period of the session of Congress.

The quantity of land sold during the last fiscal year, is 1,563.071 acres, being 203.775 acres less than the preceding year. The quantity located with bounty land warrants, its 3.201.514 acres. Seling an increase on the previous year of 3,342,372 acres. In consequence of the more advantageous terms upon which lands can be located with bounty land warrants, the sales for cash have been diminished, the quantity yeld during the first quarter of the present fiscal year. In the first quarter of the present slead year, being but little over one-half the quantity of land surveyed, and the quantity of land surveyed, and the quantity well have been offered for a few present year.

In the first quarter of the present slead year, there were sold for cash.

Located with other certificates,

ance with the directions of Congress, and a large number of copies will be delivered early in the session. It is believed that the work itself, and the style of its publication will be satisfactory to the public.

The final report of Messrs Foster & Whitney, on the geology of the Lake Superior region, will probably be submitted to Congress during its session.

No progress has yet been made by the department in the execution of the act of Congress of the last session, providing for the redemption of Virginia land warrants with United States scrip, receivable in payment for the public lands, the State of Virginia on the having yet executed the deed of relinquishment. &c., required by the law. Ehortly after the passage of the act. I addressed the Governor of Virginia on the subject, and in reply was informed that it would be brought to the atention of the Legislature, which is now in session. As soon as the department shall have been efficially advised that the State of Virginia has compiled with the terms of the law, prompt measures will be taken for its execution.

In consequence of the allegations made in the year 1837, of errors and imperfections of the public surveys in the Greensburg district in the State of Louisiana, the land office for that district has been virtually closed since that period. Many of the resurveys authorized by the act of 19th of August, 18th having been completed, the necessary steps have been recently taken to bring those lands into market at as very a day as practicable. Sufficient progress having he made in in the public surveys in California and Orean, I respectfully recommend the extension of the present and as a survey of the country with the medification that the privilege of mining the entitled system over the agricultural lands, and the extensions of the mineral lands in California. I beg leave to repeat the recommendations contained in my last annual report.

**Extension of the leave when a regard to the transactions of the limited states, or those who died of wounds or diseas

the list is 1,646, showing a reduction of 337 within the year, and of those whose names still continue on it only 356 have received pensions during the first and second questers of the current iscal year.

Under the act of 15th May, 1828, which was passed for the benefit of officers and soldiers of the Continental Army who served to the end of the war, only 1,168 were pensioned; of that number 128 are still on the rolls, but 42 only have been paid during the first and second quarters of the present year.

The system of revolutionary pensions was greatly extended by the act of 7th June, 1832. At the date of my last report 32,956 percens had received the benefit of that act, of whom 4,813 then continued on the rolls.

Bidee that fate eighty new pensioners have been added, making the aggregate number of persons who have been pensioned under that law 33,066. Of these, 4,328 remain on the rolls, but only 1,405 have received payment in the first and second quarters of the year, from which it may be fairly inferred that a large number have died within the year.

Widows of Revolutionary soldiers.

Under the law of 4th July 1836, 5,163 persons have

he fairly inferred that a large number have died within the year.

WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Under the law of 4th July 1836, 5,163 persons have been personed, of whom 978 remain on the rolls. The act of 7th July 1838, extended the pension laws to widows of revelutionry soldiers who were married prior to 1794. Under it. 11 400 have from time to time been enrolled, but only 182 have been paid during the first and second quarters of the year.

The number pensioned under the act of 2d January, 1848, is 6,600; and under the act of 29th July, 1848, which extended the period of marriage to the year 1800, the number pensioned was 975. There are now on the rolls, under both these acts, 5 280 pensioners, of whom 4 209 were paid [during the first and second quarters of the year.

under both these acts, \$ 280 pensioners, of whom 4 209 were paid during the first and second quarters of the year.

At the date of my last report the number on the rolls was 5 254. If, therefore, we assume the payments during the year as the basis for estimating the number who survive, it has been reduced to the extent of 1,045.

The whole number of pensions granted under the various acts for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers who were killed in battle or died from disease contracted in the Mexican war, is 1,890, and the number now on the rolls is 1,125, being 627 less than at the date of my last repert.

A detailed statement of the navy pensions accompanies the Commissioner's report, from which it will appear that there are now on the rolls 726 invalids, who receive annually \$45,946.96.

There are also 514 widows, who annually receive \$101,490, and 48 orphans, who receive \$6,138.

The half-pay claims examined and allowed under the act of 5th July. 1822, since the date of the last report, amounts to \$15,964.73. It is supposed that few valid claims of this character are now outstanding. Some, however, have been presented, which, for various causes, have been suspended.

All claims for commutation pay continue suspended by my order, until the further pleasure of Congress shall be made known on the subject. This order, by its terms will remain in force until the close of the next session of Congress. If in the meantime, no action shall be taken by Congress, if may become the duty of the department to make such disposition of them as justice may seem to require.

MILITARY LAND ROUNTIES.

93,724 - 86 322

Suspended claims. 1,207
The number of appropriations under the act of 11th February, 1847, has increased in consequence of the repeal of the last provise of the 9th section by the passage of the act of 22d of March, 1862

RECENT LAND LAWS OF 28TH SETTEMBER, 1850, AND 22D MARCH, 1862

The execution of these laws has been steadily progressing. Up to the present time, the number of cases received and registered amount to about 200,000.

Of which there have been admitted. 4.881
Suspended for future proof. 55,111

Total. 109,700
Warrants are issued daily for all admitted cases. The number of new applications amounts to about one hundred per day.

The quantity of land required to satisfy the warrants issued up to the lat of November, 1852, amounts to 935,320 acres, which, at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, would be worth \$12.419,150.

Under the act of 22d March, 1862, there have been received and registered 7.656 cases, of which there have been admitted 2.341, leaving still to be acted on 5.314.

To satisfy the claims issued under this act, 145,600 acres of land will be required.

comits, Ions, and Minnech, in owe in press, in accordance of copies will be delivered early in the sension. It is believed that the vertilitied and the vertilities an

settlement of our country, when the population was thinly scattered over a wide extent of territory, but few counties were established.

As population increased, and the public convenience rendered it necessary, these counties were divided and subdivided until at the present day, many of them do not embrace one twentieth part of their ariginal territory. This process must continue to go on for many years to come. When therefore an attempt is made to ascertain the progress in wealth and population of any county thus situated by reference to its condition at each successive decennial ceases, the inquirer is involved in confusion, and will naturally lose all cendidence in the accuracy of the returns, unless he has the means of ascertaining the subdivisions which have taken place, and the counties, or parts of counties, which have been taken from those which were originally established, and the dates of the successive divisions.

Such a condensed bistory will also furnish great facilities in tracing the titles to lands. In the State of Virginia for example, it would be easy to refer to counties which have been recently formed whose land titles are to be found cattered through the records of ten or more different counties, of which it has from time to time constituted a part.

The laws of most of the States require conveyances to be recorded in the county in which, for the time being, the land lies. In the various changes which have taken place by the formation of new counties, a tract of land may have been embraced at different times by ten or more different counties.

Every successive conveyance of this land must consequently be recorded in the collec of the county in which at the date the land was situated. In seeking, therefore, to investigate the title to a tract of land at the present day it often becomes necessary not only to assertain in what county the land was situated at the date of the patent, but to trace all its divisions and subdivisions through a long series of years, step by step, to the prenent and

Aggregate cost of publication..... \$178,803 47

butiness. that six principla examinars and as many assentants are not now able to keep pace with it. The number of models in the office on the let day of January, 1830, was 1000. In the beginning of the year 1851, they had they will fail but little short of 23,000. If they should continue to increase in this proportion, making no allow-ance for the augmentation consequent on the increase of population by the close of the present century they will amount to 150,000, and the whole of the present patent office edifice will not be sufficient for their convanient display.

The conversal of the sufficient of their convanient display.

The conversal of the sufficient of their convanient display.

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Committee of the Commit

the settlens of Gongette and the subsiders, and exclored to dispectation also operations; and other contents of the service operations; to communicate to you all that has been done, to enable you to lay it before Consequences of the department in reference to the various questions arising out of the survey of the houndary. I feel it to be due, alike it my self and the public, to correct an inaccuracy which accidentally occurred in my last regort, in was decadined by one croy of the elegat, who was requested to fill two blanks in the original draught of the report, But, although the error was toe palpable to mideed any one and exceptible of ready correction by reference to the matter right upon the record.

The midsthe occurs in the following paragraph:—

"Difficulties also existed in repart to the point where the kine frome errices the southern into of New Mexico. Minister, whereas the true position is latitude 32 degrees 22 minutes.

The fact of the case are as follows:—The continers all an enable of the continers of the case are as follows:—The continers and the my latitude of the case of th

sailing master of the Spanish fiest, and published at Madid in the year 1802, in the atlas to the voyage of the
schooners Sutil and Mexicana, of which plan a copy is
hereunto added, signate the boundary line with dus precision upos authoritative maps, and to establish upon
the ground land marks which shall show the intelletion upos authoritative maps, and to establish upon
the ground land marks which shall show the intelletion upos authoritative maps, and to establish upon
the ground land marks which shall show the intelletion of the commissioner and
a surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from
the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty,
shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run
and mark the said boundary in its whole course. To the
mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep
journais, and make out plans of their operations, and the
result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this
therein. The two governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persens and also
as to their respective secorts, should such be necessary.

"The boundary line established by this article shall be
religiously respected by each of the two republics, and no
change shall ever be made therein, excent by the express
and free consent of both mations, lawfully given by the
general grownment of each, in conformity with its own
conclusion of the Gills and the Golorado rivers, the join
Commission reasembled at El Paso in December, 1800.

So for as this Department is advised, the southern
boundary of New Maxico was, at the date of the treaty
of Guadaiupe Hiddajco, a mere imaginary geographical
line, which had neare been surveyed or maxicod under the
authority of the Mexicon government. The point where
with precision, and it could therefore be ascertained only
by determining its relative position to other points which
were known and determined. Much controversy arose
on this subject, and reriews apprehensions where
of the subject of the letter of the two co

the mature of an award, which neither party can set saide; and accordingly by the terms of the treaty it heap shall be deemed a part of this treaty and a the treaty it has shall be deemed a part of this treaty and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein.

In view of this clear and distinct revive, for the observance of which the national fall and a state of the point of the control of the co

which they will induce you to set up on the part or une United States, to advocate their adoption by every proper argument drawn from the letter and spirit of the proper argument drawn from the letter and spirit of the proper argument drawn from the letter and spirit of the proper argument drawn from the letter and spirit of the proper argument drawn from the letter and spirit of the proper and the united States not founded in strict fairness and justice, it will be equally essential not to sdmit, on the part of Texas, any claim not founded on the same principle.

Again "The Fresident confidently relies upon your prupenes and judgment, as upon the hearty co-operation of the percentage of the strict of the property of the percentage of the strict of the percentage of the rights and interests of your country as secured by the treaties. He is obliged the more to confide in your discretion, scrutiny, and patriotic seal from the impossibility of forcesing whether any, and if any, what questions may arise, and from the consequent necessity of leaving you in a great degree, to exercise your judgment in the force of 1538 was construed by Mr. Forsyth precisely as its counterpart has been by Mr. Buchanau, Mr. Ewing, and my-self.

That the Mexican government has also understood it in the same way, is masifest from the fact that it has the add the strict of commissioner. If Mexico halves agarded the surveyer as an associate commissioner, it is bardly to be supposed that she would have been withing to dispense with his services, and to confide her interests to a single commissioner which the commissioner by withholding his as a supervisory and centrolling power over the commissioner, I deemed it my duty, in conformity with what appeared to be the true interpretation of the treaty and the unbroken chain of precedents under various administrations, to express my diseast from his parties to exercise a supervisory and centrolling power over the commissioner, I deemed it my duty, however, to request you to express my diseast fro

The plan of this work was designed, and the 'drawings and specifications in testia ever prepared by Mr. Thomas U. Waiter, the architect of the extension of the Capitol, and the execution of them was entrusted the Messra. Bleebe & Co., of New York. When completed it will present the first specimen of a room constructed smilerly of least the property of the control of more than the thiosands despared pieces, of an aggregation of the control of the contro

TITLDONESIS EXPERISAS ZEMOVE WORKS

appropriation was made to derive the cost of as assessing this object. An officer of the engineer corps was desirable for this duty, and some progress has already been made in the work, but not enough to enable made express an opinion as to the plan which should be adopted. A full report will, however, be made and submitted to Congress in time for its action during the appreaching session; and I hope the necessary appropriation will be made to commence the work without delay. If additional arguments to those heretofore submitted were deemed necessary, I might refer to the recent conflagration in the library of the Capitol as an emphatic admonition of the in-security of the public buildings and archives in the absence of a copious supply of water.

I deem it my duty, also, to call your attention to the urgent necessity which exists for the erection of suitable bridges across the Potomac, to supply the place of those which were destroyed by the floods in the early part of the present year.

reem in my daty, also, to call your attention to the urgent necessity which exists for the erection of suitable bridges across the Potomac, to supply the place of those which were destroyed by the floods in the early part of the present year.

The interruption of the travel and commercial intercourse with the opposite side of the river has proved a serious evil to the residents of the district and the public generally. And during the winter when navigation may be obstructed by ice the inconvenience will be greatly augmented. I therefore recommend that an appropriation be asked for to make the necessary surveys and prepare suitable plans and estimates for the construction of one or more permasent bridges, which may be adapted not only for the accommodation of the ordinary travel and trade, but also for the safe and convenient passage of saliway trains. The rapid extension of the system of railways throughout the whole country, forbids the idea that the intercourse by mail between the North and the South, should continue longer to be delayed and mate rupted as it has hitherto been at particular seasons; the year, by the difficulty of crossing the Potomac.

The Commissioner of Public Lands, in his report, suggested the propriety of a grant by Congress of a pot tion of the public lands in aid of public schools in the District of Columbia. This proposition commands a; cordial approbation; and I would be happy to see adopted, with an ameadment extending its benefits; the charitable institutions of the district. The population of the district is composed of citizens of every State in the Union. This fact creates a general interest in its prosperity and welfare; and I know of no disposition of a reasonable portion to instruct the ignorant seform the vicious, and relieve the district by our notice many other subjects, which I regarded as of public interest. Among these were the establishment of an agricultural and Statistical Bureau; a revision of the laws relating to the feas of marchials attorneys and clerks of the ci

Domestic Miscellany.

After the lat of January the sale of lottery tickets is to be forever prohibited in Virginia.

A giant, by the name of Angus McKaskell, a mative of Nova Scotia, has arrived in New Orleans. He is seven feet nine inches high, and weighs four hundred pounds. On the 3d inst, says the 8t Lawrence Republican, Samuel Sneddy, a young man twenty years of age, was stabbed through the heart by Alexander Maine, on the highway, about one mile beyond Heuvelton and died instantly from the wound. Maine has been arrested.

We learn from the Savannah Republican that on the 27th ult, the store occupied by C. A. & J. F. Nutsing, in Barnesville, on the Macon and Western road, and the hotel of Daniel Hightower, with the goods and fourniture in them, were consumed by fire The low is estimated at \$18,000. The house were owned by Mr. Hightower, and insured only for \$3,000. The goods were lawred for \$9,000. The risk of the almost entire destruction of the village and railroad buildings was very great, and only prevented by the Northern and Western mails at the Peel office in Savannah on the 7th inst.

The slaves of Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon are in Hartford.

Navigation still remains open at Queboe. The reads are here and good as ever for wheeled sarriages, while the

The slaves of Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon are in Martford.

Navigation still remains open at Quebec. The reads are here and good as ever for wheeled carriages, while the temperature is mild everywhere, with but little frost at sight.

Kmms Snodgram has gone down Rast to see how the Maine law works. A despatch from Angusta says she has arrived in that city is pants.

cluded on the 25th of April, 1838. The provisions of that treaty are as follows:—

"Art. I. Each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and surveyeyor, who shall meet before the termination of twelve months from the exchange of the ratification of this convention at New Orleans, and proceed to run and mark that portion of the said boundary which extends from the mouth of the Saline, where that river enters the Gulf of Mexico, to the Red river. They shall make out plans and keep journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this convention, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein.

"The two governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to those persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary."

and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary."

Under this convention. John H. Overton was appointed commissioner, and John K. Conway surveyor on the part of the United States; and Memucan Hunt commissioner, and G. W. Smyth, (and subsequently Audrew B. Gray,) surveyor on the part of Texas.

The following extracts from the instructions given by Mr. Forsyth, then Secretary of State of the United States, to "John H. Overton, Eq., commissioner for marking the boundary line between Texas and the United States," will show what the Depastment then understood to be the nature and extent of the powers of the commissioner and surveyor:—

"Upon yourself, jointly with the Texan commissioner, will devolve the duties of conducting the proceedings of the commission, of instructing the surveyors on both sides at to their actual operations in the field, and of assigning to the clerks the duties propealy appertaining to their offices. If any question should arise from conflicting views between yourself and the Texan commissioner, the duty will be yours carefully to investigate the grounds of your own opinions, and when fully convinced of their correctness, and of the fairness of the claims which they will induce you to set up on the part of the United States, to advocate their adoption by every pro-